

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1796.

STOCKHOLM, April 12.

THE office for the debts of the kingdom has agreed to furnish sixty tons of gold to carry on the war. The greatest exertions are used for the equipment of our fleet, and a beginning has also been made at Carlscrona. The equipping of the land forces is also carried on with the greatest activity, and a considerable part of the Swedish troops is expected shortly to march for Finland.

B A S L E, April 12.

M. Barthelemi, the French minister, has delivered to our senate the following declaration of the executive directory, dated Paris, the 6th Germinal:—"The executive directory is credibly informed, that last year a plan was formed to attack the French frontiers, by marching the corps of emigrants, commanded by the prince of Conde, first into the Frickthal, and from thence through the territory from Basle, against the department of the Upper Rhine, the Mont-Terrible, Doubs and Jura: that this plan, so far from being laid aside, is again resumed; and that preparations are actually making to carry it into effect. This plan is supported by several inhabitants of Switzerland, who employ all their interest and influence to facilitate its execution. The known sentiments of several magistrates of Basle, and other inhabitants of note, are by no means qualified to appease the solicitude of the directory on this head, it being notorious that they treat with as much ill nature the friends of the French republic, as they shew predilection for whatever concerns the Imperial armies, and the interest of the emperor. Thus it must be supposed that if, in the execution of that plan, the enemy violated the territory of the canton of Basle, the magistrates who compose the government of this city, would endeavour, by pleading the impossibility of resistance, to ward off the consequences of the violated neutrality of the canton; of course there does not exist at present sufficient security that its neutrality will be respected. Under these circumstances, the directory finds itself obliged to declare to the magistrates of the city and canton of Basle, that, unless they adopt vigorous, sufficient, and unsuspicious measures for the defence of their own territory, and the maintenance of the respect due to their neutrality, it is resolved to take every step that shall be requisite for the protection of the frontier departments against every kind of insult; and the directory renders themselves answerable for all the unhappy consequences that may result from the military operations which circumstances may require."

BORDERS of the MEIN, April 4.

General Jourdan, being hurt by a fall from his horse, keeps his room at Cologne, but holds frequent conferences with the other commanders. The officers of the war department at Cologne are occupied even to late hours at night. The sacrifices which the inhabitants between the Meuse and Rhine were obliged to comply with since they were conquered by the French, are calculated in a late publication at 257 millions 517,000 livres specie.

Several mercantile houses at Cologne have to contribute 1000 crowns to the late requisition imposed on that city.

BRUSSELS, April 14.

The cities Brussels, Alost and Dendermonde, are to be declared in a state of siege.

It was published to the troops in garrison here, that they in future shall receive their pay at a fixed value, to wit, in mandates or assignats at 30 livres for one.

The ship Toscana loaded for account of Antwerpen city, has arrived from the Elbe river at Flushing; some members of the council at Antwerpen have already set off for Flushing to procure a free passage for that vessel. This instance will form a precedent, whether the navigation of the Scheld is free or not.

From the army of the Sambre and Meuse 12 men of the smallest size are discharged from each company and allowed to go home.

Our clergy are prohibited to carry sacrament to sick people with the solemnities usual before this.

M. E. N. T. Z, April 5.

Authentic information of the condition of the enemy's armies and finances still promise an advantageous peace. The Austrian armies count 90,000 men; the enemy can hardly muster an equal number.

L O N D O N, April 27.

This morning we received the Paris journals to the date of Monday last inclusive. The Hamburg mail also arrived this morning bringing in the news from Germany.

The details are very important. The hopes of peace are completely done away; and the ravages and

horrors of war are about to have a wide spread over the afflicted inhabitants of Europe.

Mr. Pitt's note subjoined to the correspondence of Messrs. Wickham and Barthelemi, has been published in all Paris journals; but not being given in an official form, it could not, of course, be the subject of any official notice. It would appear, however, that the address of the directory to the French army was a measure adopted in consequence of that note.

Already the campaign has commenced in Italy, and the Austro-Sardinian army has experienced two severe defeats, in which they lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, 14,500 men, besides their cannon, baggage and stores. On the Rhine every thing is in motion, and, according to our present accounts, it would appear that the Austrians mean to strike the first blow in that quarter.

There seems hardly any doubt but that the empress is on the eve of applying those resources which she has hitherto been nursing while her neighbours were exhauling themselves in the war against France, in carrying into effect some one or more of her grand schemes of ambition. Sweden dreads the blow, and is preparing with energy for the contest.

Spain, it would also appear, is alarmed for the consequences. On Monday last Mr. Clavering arrived from Spain, and brought dispatches from the marquis of Bute. The report is that the Catholic king has intimated to our court that he cannot see with indifference the plan of aggrandisement meditated by the empress of Russia, in the unprovoked attack which she makes on the Ottoman Porte:—an attack which strikes at the foundation of all the relations of peace and amity between neighbouring states; and which he shall feel it his duty to resist by every effort within his power, in which he has no doubt but he will be seconded by his Britannic majesty.

The letters by the Corunna mail, which arrived yesterday, state that the most powerful preparations for war are going on throughout that kingdom from the one side to the other. Cadiz, Malaga, and Barcelona are full of ships of war; and troops from all sides are pouring down towards Gibraltar. How is this to be reconciled with the rumour that the court of Spain wishes to act in any one point in concert with this country? Or even with another report mentioned in some of the letters from Corunna, that Spain means to maintain an armed neutrality?—Let our ministers be upon their guard not to be imposed upon. We state on good authority that France has offered to put Spain in possession of Gibraltar and Jamaica, on condition that she break with Great-Britain and join the republicans in an active war.

April 28. The Swedish minister had a long conference with his majesty yesterday, on the subject of the expected hostilities between his court and that of Russia.

IRISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE of LORDS, April 5.

This day his excellency the lord lieutenant came in state to the house, and being seated on the throne, 43 bills, returned from England, received the royal assent, after which, his excellency delivered the following gracious speech to both houses of parliament:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In releasing you from your further attendance in parliament, I am particularly commanded by his majesty to thank you for that peculiar zeal and unanimity so honourable to yourselves, and so oppressive to your enemies, which have marked your conduct during the whole of the session, in promoting by your energy and temper the interests of your country, and in supporting by your spirit and liberality, the common cause of the empire.

"His majesty has taken the steps which appeared most proper for settling on foot a general peace, if the enemy should be disposed to enter into such a negotiation on grounds consistent with the safety, honour and interest, of his majesty's kingdoms and allies.

"It his majesty's views in this respect should fail, he has no doubt that the valour of his subject, the resources of his kingdoms, and the exertions of the powers engaged with him, will ultimately produce this desirable end.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I am to thank you in his majesty's name, for the cheerfulness and liberality with which you have provided for the current services of the year, and it affords me the highest satisfaction to reflect that these objects have been attained by burthens so judiciously imposed, that they can scarcely affect the lower orders of the people. It is equally satisfactory to observe, that your strength and prosperity remain undiminished, notwithstanding the pressure of the war, and, it will be my endeavour, to cherish your resources, and apply your liberality with economy and prudence.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The inquiries I had ordered to be made with regard to the produce of the last harvest, and the mea-

sures taken by you to prevent the exportation of grain, must relieve the public mind from an apprehension of scarcity. If any illicit means should be attempted to evade the provisions of the laws which have been enacted upon this important subject, I shall be attentive in exercising those powers with which I am intrusted.

"The vigorous measures you have adopted for the suppression of insurrection and outrage, and the wise provisions you have made for preventing the extension of similar offences, must have the most salutary effects.

"The new regulation of licences under the superintendence of magistrates will tend to promote tranquillity and sobriety. The establishment of more frequent sessions of the peace, will afford an easy and expeditious administration of justice in the different districts throughout the kingdom. The liberal increase of the salaries of the judges, and the alteration of the civil bill jurisdiction for the convenience of the lower ranks of the people, will ensure the constant and regular attention of his majesty's judges to the civil and criminal business that will remain to be done on the circuits.

"These measures cannot but demonstrate to the people at large, the firmness and temper of parliament, which, whilst it is determined to repress the excesses of licentiousness and outrage, is at the same time anxious to ensure to the country those permanent advantages of security, peace, and good order, which are to be derived from a prompt and upright administration of justice.

"I cannot too strongly recommend it to you to give effect to these benefits, by your example and presence, and I am convinced that when you are released from your duty in parliament, all ranks and descriptions of his majesty's faithful subjects will feel themselves protected by your exertions and authority in your different counties.

"Your kind declarations in favour of my administration, make the deepest impression upon my feelings. If I have any claim to your confidence and good opinion, it arises from the fidelity with which I have represented to his majesty your loyalty and zeal, and, from the sincere desire I feel to conform my conduct to your sentiments.

"Great-Britain and Ireland form one empire; they are inseparably connected; they must stand or fall together; and we are all equally engaged, because, we are all equally interested in the common cause of defending and upholding our religion, our laws, and our constitution."

The lord chancellor stated to the house, that it was his excellency's pleasure, that the parliament be prorogued to the 14th of June next.

Both houses of parliament were accordingly prorogued to that period.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) April 30.

An accident happened yesterday noon on board his majesty's ship Africa, at Port Royal, that might have been productive of the most dreadful consequences, and which narrow as it was in its operation, destroyed two seamen, wounded five others, and blew away part of the deck, and set fire to the ship. A supply of gunpowder was received on board, when a barrel placed on the gangway leading to the magazine, and separated from it by only an inch board, suddenly exploded without any visible cause. The greatest part of the crew instantly jumped overboard, and the confusion for a few moments was such as may be imagined, but cannot be related. The great presence of mind and extreme exertion of captain Home and his officers enabled them to surmount the danger of their situation, without sustaining any other loss.

May 23. Accounts received from the Havana state, that eight French privateers had assembled there for the purpose of intercepting our homeward bound fleet; they were one brig of 18 guns, five schooners from 10 to 14 guns, one sloop of 8 guns, and a small vessel of 2 guns, an English ship from Africa with 109 negroes, and mounting 32 guns, arrived at that place not long since.

As the fever which has proved so fatal to Europeans still continues to baffle the first medical abilities, we think it incumbent on us to mention, that on board one of the vessels where mint tea was given plentifully to the seamen every day, the whole crew, with the exception of one boy, has recovered from the dreadful maledy.

June 4. His majesty's ship Scorpion, capt. Douglas, arrived on Sunday, conveying the transport vessels from Port-au-Prince.

The ship Fenelope, Spinks, a flag of truce, arrived here from Aux-Cayes on Saturday evening. She had a passage of thirty hours, and brought with her 201 prisoners, most of whom were put on board his majesty's ship Intrepid; Alexander Donaldson, Esq; four captains of ships, and three private gentlemen were landed here.

Several of the transports have government and ordnance stores, and arms, &c. for the West-India regiments.